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18
19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
20
21 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

22 Robert G. Perrin and Diane L. Perrin
23 Individually and on Behalf of All
24 Others Similarly Situated,

25 Plaintiffs,

26 v.

27 SouthWest Water Co., *et. al.*,

28 Defendants.

29 Case No. 2:08-CV-07844-JHN-AGR^x

30
**OPPOSITION OF LEAD
31 PLAINTIFFS TO DEFENDANT
32 SOUTHWEST WATER
33 COMPANY'S, ANTON C.
34 GARNIER'S, MARK A. SWATEK'S,
35 CHERYL L. CLARY'S, AND
36 PETER J. MOERBEEK'S MOTION
37 FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY
38 JUDGMENT**

39 Date: May 10, 2010 (*Scheduled*)
40 May 17, 2010 (*Proposed*)
41 Time: 2:00 p.m.
42 Judge: Hon. Jacqueline H. Nguyen
43 Courtroom: 1600

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 On April 5, 2005 and April 19, 2006, Defendants filed registration statements
 3 on SEC Form S-3 (the “DRIP Registration Statements”) that registered shares to be
 4 issued through SouthWest Water Company’s (“SouthWest” or the “Company”)
 5 Amended and Restated Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (the
 6 “DRIP Plan”). *See* Defendants’ Ex. A, D. The DRIP Plan allows investors to
 7 purchase SouthWest stock instead of receiving a dividend. *Id.* Ex. A at 12, Ex. D at
 8 9. The DRIP Registration Statements incorporated certain financial statements that
 9 the Company later restated, admitting that they were false. *Id.* Ex. A at 9, Ex. D at
 10 7. Plaintiffs purchased stock pursuant to the DRIP Registration Statements,
 11 Declaration of Michael Goldberg, Ex. A, Ex. B, and have brought claims under
 12 Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”), which imposes strict
 13 liability for false statements within a registration statement.

14 In the face of these facts, Defendants claim that they structured their DRIP
 15 Plan and, in particular, held the shares which were part of the DRIP Plan in such a
 16 way that makes it impossible to determine whether the shares an investor received
 17 were shares registered by the DRIP Registration Statements. In essence, they claim
 18 they have made it impossible for Plaintiffs to show they have standing by creating a
 19 plan which enables SouthWest to evade liability and to deprive DRIP investors of
 20 their rights under the Securities Act, even though it is indisputable that these
 21 investors did purchase shares pursuant to the DRIP Registration Statements.
 22 Defendants’ argument, however, is wrong as a matter of law. The truth is that
 23 which particular shares Plaintiffs ultimately received from SouthWest is irrelevant
 24 to the Court’s determination of standing. Plaintiffs have standing because they
 25 purchased shares pursuant to the false DRIP Registration Statements, regardless of
 26 whether SouthWest chose to deliver those or some other shares to Plaintiffs.

27 Accordingly, Plaintiffs can defeat Defendants’ motion on the record as it
 28

1 stands today. However, should the Court disagree, Plaintiffs respectfully request
 2 the Court grant a continuance of the summary judgment motion under Federal Rule
 3 of Civil Procedure 56(f). Plaintiffs have not yet been permitted to take any
 4 discovery due to the discovery stay under the Private Securities Litigation Reform
 5 Act (“PSLRA”). Plaintiffs should be permitted to take discovery so that the Court
 6 can resolve the motion with the benefit of a full factual record.

7 II. ARGUMENT

8 A. Plaintiffs Have Standing Under Section 11

9 For Plaintiffs to have standing under Section 11, they need only show that
 10 they purchased shares issued pursuant to a false registration statement, not that they
 11 ultimately received those particular shares. *See Blue Chip Stamps v. Manor Drug*
 12 *Stores*, 421 U.S. 723, 735-36 (1975) (“The principal express [] private civil
 13 remedies, created by Congress . . . for violations of the various provisions of the
 14 1933 and 1934 Acts are by their terms expressly limited to *purchasers or sellers* of
 15 securities.”); *see also In re Reliant Sec. Litig.*, No. H-02-1810, 2005 U.S. Dist.
 16 LEXIS 9716, at *35 (S.D. Tex. Feb. 18, 2005) (“It is the fact that one was a
 17 *purchaser* of the security that gives him standing under Section 11.”) (emphasis in
 18 original).

19 It is irrelevant for standing purposes that Defendants may have ultimately
 20 chosen to deliver shares to Plaintiffs that were not the shares Plaintiffs purchased.
 21 Under analogous circumstances, courts have held that purchasers of stock have
 22 standing under Section 11 even if they do not hold the shares they purchased
 23 because the shares were lent by their broker to facilitate short-selling. *See In re*
 24 *Polymedica Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 224 F.R.D. 27, 45 (D. Mass. 2004) (“Standing in a
 25 securities fraud case is not contingent on the rights a person has in a security.”)
 26 *vacated on other grounds*, 432 F.3d 1 (1st Cir. 2005) (emphasis added)¹; *Reliant*,

27
 28 ¹Indeed, *Polymedica* also noted that courts have “held that an entity that entered
 into a contract for securities had standing to sue as a ‘purchaser’ even though the

1 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9716, at **25-36. Likewise, here, Plaintiffs have standing
 2 because they purchased shares issued pursuant to the DRIP Registration
 3 Statements, even if SouthWest may have elected to give Plaintiffs other shares.
 4

5 Defendants argue that “the shares received by Plaintiffs pursuant to the DRIP
 6 Plan could have come from shares previously registered in any of SWWC’s 16
 7 registration statements.” Def. SouthWest’s, Anton C. Garnier’s, Mark A. Swatek’s,
 8 Cheryl L. Clary’s, and Peter Moerbeek’s Brief in Supp. of Mot. for Partial Summ.
 9 J. (“SW MSJ Br.”) at 2. But the fact that the shares *received* could have come from
 10 previous registration statements is irrelevant. In fact, one court has held that merely
 11 receiving shares pursuant to a registration statement does not create standing under
 12 Section 11 if the shares that were received were not purchased. *In re Empryean*
 13 *Bioscience, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 255 F. Supp. 2d 751, 765-66 (N.D. Ohio 2003)
 14 (registration statement did not effect a sale of securities, but only a change in
 15 corporate domicile through a merger, so there was no standing for recipients of
 16 shares). Defendants suggest that because a person *receives* a particular share, he or
 17 she is necessarily the *purchaser* of that particular share. But that interpretation is
 18 inconsistent both with the case law discussed above and with everyday experience.²

19 It is uncontested that, at the time Plaintiffs purchased their shares under
 20 the DRIP Plan, there was only one registration statement in effect. Indeed, the
 21 DRIP constituted a “continuous offering” of securities within the meaning of SEC
 22 Rule 415,³ and upon their effective dates, the DRIP Registration Statements
 23 terminated any earlier registration statements as to the securities which were part of
 24 the offering. See SEC Rule 415(a)(6) (stating that earlier registration statement is
 25 “deemed terminated as of the date of the effectiveness of the new registration

26 other party to the contract never had the securities to transfer.” *Id.*

27 Suppose Buyer A transacts with Seller to purchase a 2005 Ford Mustang.
 However, Seller delivers that car to Buyer B and delivers a 1995 Mustang to Buyer
 A. Buyer A is still considered the purchaser of the 2005 Mustang because that is
 the car she transacted for.

28 ³ Defendants’ Ex. A at 3, Ex. D at 2.

1 statement”)⁴. Thus, Plaintiffs *necessarily* purchased shares pursuant to the DRIP
 2 Registration Statements, regardless of whether they ultimately received those
 3 shares, and therefore have standing under Section 11.

4 Defendants’ cited cases are not to the contrary. Most of those cases involved
 5 purchasers who bought in the open market, not directly from the issuer. *See Abbey*
 6 *v. Computer Memories, Inc.*, 634 F. Supp. 870, 873 n.2 (N.D. Cal. 1986) (“These
 7 shares were not purchased pursuant to the offering or from any of the participants in
 8 the offering, but were purchased in the open market[.]”); *Kirkwood v. Taylor*, 590
 9 F. Supp. 1375, 1378-79 (D. Minn. 1984) (plaintiff who bought shares directly from
 10 underwriter had standing but plaintiffs who bought on secondary market did not).
 11 Neither *Abbey* nor *Kirkwood* involved a DRIP plan, although *Persky v. Turley* did.
 12 No. 88-1830, 1991 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20074 (D. Ariz. Dec. 19, 1991). In *Persky*,
 13 however, the plaintiffs who purchased shares under the DRIP plan had standing,
 14 whereas those who “simply alleged that they purchased stock during the class
 15 period,” but not necessarily pursuant to a DRIP registration statement, did not
 16 necessarily have standing. *Id.* at *18. Thus, the plaintiffs that lacked standing in
 17 these cases merely purchased shares in the open market, not shares that were
 18 registered under a specific registration statement.

19 Finally, *Shapiro v. UJB Financial Corp.*, 964 F.2d 272 (3d Cir. 1992),
 20 involved a DRIP plan that issued both newly registered shares and shares that the
 21 company had purchased in the secondary market. *Id.* at 285-86. The court held
 22 that “[i]f plaintiffs’ shares were purchased in the secondary market, they would not

23 ⁴ Defendants observe that SouthWest issued some 16 registration statements dating
 24 as far back as 1999, and argue that Plaintiffs could have purchased DRIP shares
 25 pursuant to any of them. To the extent that SouthWest was selling shares to
 26 investors which had been shelf-registered as part of a continuous offering *after* their
 27 three-year expiration date, SouthWest would have violated Section 5 of the
 28 Securities Act. *See* SEC Rule 415(a)(5) (shelf-registered securities “may be offered
 and sold only if not more than three years have elapsed since the initial effective
 date of the registration statement under which they are being offered and sold”); 15
 U.S.C. § 77e (prohibiting the sale of a security “[u]nless a registration statement is
 in effect as to [that] security”).

1 be linked to a registration statement filed during the class period[.]” *Id.* at 286.
 2 *Shapiro* is inapposite because Defendants here have presented no evidence that any
 3 shares were purchased in the secondary market before being transferred to Plaintiffs
 4 under the DRIP Plan, nor have they even argued that was so. Rather, Defendants
 5 assert only that shares issued under the DRIP Plan came from reserve pools that
 6 held shares registered under various registration statements as well as unregistered
 7 shares that became freely tradable under SEC Rule 144. SW MSJ Br. at 1-3.⁵

8 Plaintiffs’ argument – that a purchaser of securities pursuant to a registration
 9 statement has standing regardless of whether the issuer in its sole discretion elects
 10 to deliver a share from that registration statement or an identical share from some
 11 other source – is fully consistent with the purposes and policies of the federal
 12 securities laws in general and those underlying Section 11 in particular. Section 11
 13 is focused on *sales* of stock, and once the sale has been made, Section 11 is
 14 implicated, regardless of what happens afterwards. In enacting this provision,
 15 Congress intended to protect investors who purchased shares pursuant to
 16 registration statements which contained any material untruth or omission of
 17 material fact. *See H.R. Rep. No. 73-85*, at 5 (1933) (Civil liability in the Securities
 18 Act is premised on “a requirement that all those responsible for statements upon the
 19 face of which the public is solicited to invest its money shall be held to standards
 20 like those imposed by law upon a fiduciary.”). Congress did not seek to permit
 21 issuers to engage in a shell game or a game of “bait and switch” to enable
 22 themselves to escape the liability provisions of that statute by substituting and
 23 delivering to the investor an identical share which came from another source.

24 Defendants’ argument must also be rejected because it cannot be reconciled
 25

26 ⁵ Even if SouthWest did purchase shares in the secondary market, it was required to
 27 re-register those shares before selling them. *See First Multifund for Daily Income,*
Inc. v. United States, 602 F.2d 332, 335-36 (Ct. Cl. 1979) (holding that all
 28 securities sold by an issuer must be registered before sale even if such securities
 were repurchased by the issuer subsequent to their earlier sale and registration).

1 with the fundamental investor protection goals of the federal securities laws. *See*
 2 *id.* Moreover, the result Defendants seek through their motion – depriving good
 3 faith investors who purchased stock pursuant to a registration from the protections
 4 of the Securities Act – would be patently inequitable. Indeed, the Supreme Court
 5 has flatly rejected the technical and restrictive interpretation of the federal securities
 6 laws that Defendants advocate. *See Herman & Maclean v. Huddleston*, 459 U.S.
 7 375, 386-87 (1983) (“[S]ecurities laws combating fraud should be construed not
 8 technically and restrictively but, flexibly to effectuate [their] remedial purposes.”)
 9 (internal quotation marks omitted; alteration in original); *Affiliated Ute Citizens of*
 10 *Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 151 (1972). Under Defendants’ interpretation,
 11 an issuer of stock can immunize itself from Section 11 liability simply by
 12 commingling newly registered shares with old. This case is unlike Defendants’
 13 cited authority, discussed above, in which plaintiffs purchased shares in the open
 14 market. Here, Plaintiffs in good faith purchased shares *directly from SouthWest*
 15 pursuant to the plan documents and DRIP Registration Statements. Defendants,
 16 whether intentionally or not, have designed a system of holding stock that they
 17 contend makes it impossible to establish Section 11 standing. Defendants’
 18 interpretation of standing requirements would place the determination of standing
 19 within the exclusive control of the defendant and would encourage issuers to
 20 structure such transactions so as to improperly evade the purposes of the federal
 21 securities laws. Their argument, if accepted, would subvert the goals of the federal
 22 securities laws, is fundamentally inequitable, and, accordingly, should be rejected.⁶

23 **B. Alternatively, the Court Should Grant a Continuance of the**
 24 **Summary Judgment Motion**

25 For the reasons set forth above, the motion should be denied. In the event,
 26 however, that the Court does not deny the motion, Plaintiffs respectfully request

27 ⁶ Because Plaintiffs have established a claim under Section 11, moreover, they
 28 have established a claim under Section 15, 15 U.S.C. § 77o.

1 that the Court grant a continuance of the summary judgment motion under Federal
 2 Rule of Civil Procedure 56(f).

3 **1. Legal Standard**

4 Rule 56(f) provides:

5 Should it appear from the affidavits of a party opposing the motion
 6 that the party cannot for reasons stated present by affidavit facts
 7 essential to justify the party's opposition, the court may refuse the
 8 application for judgment or may order a continuance to permit
 affidavits to be obtained or depositions to be taken or discovery to be
 had or may make such other order as is just.

9 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f).

10 “To prevail under this Rule, parties opposing a motion for summary
 11 judgment must make (a) a timely application which (b) specifically identifies (c)
 12 relevant information, (d) where there is some basis for believing that the
 13 information sought actually exists.” *Blough v. Holland Realty, Inc.*, 574 F.3d 1084,
 14 1091 n.5 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotations marks and citation omitted). “The
 15 burden is on the party seeking additional discovery to proffer sufficient facts to
 16 show that the evidence sought exists, and that it would prevent summary
 17 judgment.” *Id.* (internal quotations marks and citation omitted). Where, as here,
 18 the party opposing a motion for summary judgment has had *no* opportunity for
 19 discovery, however, the Ninth Circuit has held that Rule 56(f) *requires* that such
 20 discovery be permitted. *Metabolife Int'l v. Wornick*, 264 F.3d 832, 846 (9th Cir.
 21 2001) (“Although Rule 56(f) facially gives judges the discretion to disallow
 22 discovery when the non-moving party cannot yet submit evidence supporting its
 23 opposition, the Supreme Court has restated the rule as requiring, rather than merely
 24 permitting, discovery ‘where the nonmoving party has not had the opportunity to
 25 discover information that is essential to its opposition.’”) (quoting *Anderson v.*
 26 *Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250 n.5 (1986)); *see also Celotex Corp. v.*
 27 *Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 326 (1986).

28

1 **2. A Rule 56(f) Continuance is Appropriate Because Plaintiffs
2 Have Not Been Permitted to Conduct Any Discovery**

3 A continuance under Rule 56(f) is necessary here, where Plaintiffs have not
4 yet been permitted to engage in *any* discovery efforts due to the automatic stay of
5 discovery mandated by the PSLRA, 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B), and the operation
6 of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(d). Affidavit of Daniel S. Sommers Pursuant
7 to Rule 56(f) (“Sommers Aff.”) ¶ 4. Courts have specifically held that summary
8 judgment is inappropriate where the PSLRA stay has prevented the non-moving
9 party from obtaining discovery. *See, e.g., De la Fuente v. DCI Telecomms., Inc.*,
10 206 F.R.D. 369, 388 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (“[w]hile defendants have put forth a strong
11 case that summary judgment should be granted in their favor, it would be improper
12 to decide this motion without allowing the plaintiffs to conduct any discovery” and
13 “[b]ut for the PSLRA, there would have been no stay of discovery and I would be
14 free to consider the [] defendants’ dispositive motion”); *W. Wash. Laborers-
15 Employers Pension Trust v. Panera Bread Co.*, No. 08-00120, 2009 U.S. Dist.
16 LEXIS 103460, at **10-11 (E.D. Mo. Nov. 6, 2009) (summary judgment on
17 disputed factual issues inappropriate where PSLRA stay prevented plaintiffs from
18 obtaining discovery).⁷

19 “[T]he Supreme Court has explained that summary judgment should only be
20 granted ‘after adequate time for discovery[.]’” *De la Fuente*, 206 F.R.D. at 388
21 (quoting *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986)). Plaintiffs have had,
22 not just inadequate time for discovery, but *no* time at all. Moreover, Defendants
23 have submitted declarations supporting their motion, but Plaintiffs are not able to
24 depose the declarants or otherwise conduct discovery on the subjects covered by the

25 ⁷ Defendants’ own authority supports a Rule 56(f) continuance here. *See Abbey v.
26 Computer Memories, Inc.*, 634 F. Supp. 870, 873 n.2 (N.D. Cal. 1986) (noting that
27 the court had granted a Rule 56(f) continuance before ruling on standing); *Shapiro
28 v. UJB Fin. Corp.*, 964 F.2d 272, 286 (3d Cir. 1992) (denying motion to dismiss
because discovery had not yet taken place).

1 declarations. The Court should therefore permit Plaintiffs to conduct discovery so
 2 that it can decide Defendants' motion with the benefit of a full factual record.
 3

4 **3. Plaintiffs Meet the Rule 56(f) Standard**

5 The attached affidavit of Daniel S. Sommers describes in detail the facts
 6 Plaintiffs seek to elicit from further discovery, explains why those facts exist, and
 7 describes why those facts are necessary to oppose Defendants' summary judgment
 8 motion.

9 There are two categories of information sought by Plaintiffs. First, Plaintiffs
 10 intend to seek discovery regarding the DRIP Plan, and in particular, the sources of
 11 the shares made available for issuance under the plan, the dates on which the
 12 Company and/or its transfer agent drew from those sources of shares, and, on each
 13 date, the number of shares they drew from those sources. Sommers Aff. ¶ 6. To
 14 the extent that the Company drew exclusively from shares which had been
 15 registered under the DRIP Registration Statements, Plaintiffs necessarily purchased
 16 shares registered under the DRIP Registration Statements, not only as a matter of
 17 SEC Rule and of law, as described above, but as a matter of fact, and can thus
 18 demonstrate standing. *Id.* ¶ 7. This is true notwithstanding the fact that Defendants
 19 might have commingled SouthWest's shares in a fungible pool. The design of the
 20 process the Company used for distributing its stock is a matter wholly beyond
 21 Plaintiffs' control, and does not change the fact that they were purchasers. *In re*
 22 *Polymedica*, 224 F.R.D. at 45. Defendants reference various sources of shares in
 23 the DRIP Registration Statements themselves, providing a reasonable basis to
 24 conclude such information exists. Sommers Aff. ¶ 8; Defendants' Ex. A at 17, Ex.
 25 D at 15.

26 The second category of information sought by Plaintiffs concerns
 27 Defendants' claim that it is impossible to trace shares of SouthWest stock to
 28 specific registration statements. Sommers Aff. ¶ 9. Defendants rely on the

1 declaration of James Kirkland to argue that the organization of the stock reserves
 2 maintained by SouthWest's transfer agent, Bank of New York Mellon Shareowner
 3 Services, makes it impossible to determine the origin of any particular share
 4 within the reserves. *Id.* Plaintiffs are entitled to test the assertions set forth in the
 5 Mr. Kirkland's declaration through cross-examination and review of documents.
 6 *Id.* Plaintiffs intend to seek discovery regarding the design, organization, and
 7 operation of the stock reserves as well as SouthWest's record keeping with regard
 8 to shares. *Id.* ¶ 10.

9 Moreover, research by Plaintiffs' counsel has revealed that stock certificates
 10 are typically labeled with a unique identifier, which allows issuers to trace shares.
 11 *Id.* ¶ 11; Adam Chodorow, *Tracing Basis Through Virtual Spaces*, 95 Cornell L.
 12 Rev. 283, 304 (2010) ("[S]hares have historically been represented by physical
 13 certificates, each bearing a unique identifier, and therefore distinguishable from one
 14 another."); Defendants' Ex. A at 18 ("Certificates for whole shares held in your
 15 account will be sent to you upon your written request to the Administrator.").
 16 Therefore, there is a reasonable basis to believe that it is indeed possible to track
 17 shares to determine whether Plaintiffs' shares were issued under the registration
 18 statements at issue. Sommers Aff. ¶ 11; *see Blough*, 574 F.3d at 1091 n.5 (party
 19 seeking Rule 56(f) continuance need only show that there is "some basis for
 20 believing that the information sought actually exists"); *In re Suprema Specialties,*
 21 *Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 438 F.3d 256, 274 n.7 (3d Cir. 2006).

22 Plaintiffs' showing is sufficient to justify a Rule 56(f) continuance. Plaintiffs
 23 have had no opportunity for discovery to date, and each of the facts sought by
 24 Plaintiffs is within the exclusive knowledge of Defendants or Defendants' agents.
 25 *See Morton v. Hall*, 455 F. Supp. 2d 1066, 1079 (C.D. Cal. 2006) ("A stay is
 26 especially appropriate . . . when one party has exclusive knowledge of the relevant
 27 facts[.]").

III. CONCLUSION

For all the reasons set forth herein, Plaintiffs respectfully submit that Defendants' motion for summary judgment should be denied. In the alternative, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court stay the summary judgment proceedings under Rule 56(f).

Dated: March 8, 2010

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Co-Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Class

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE BY ELECTRONIC POSTING**
2 **PURSUANT TO CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
3 **LOCAL RULES AND ECF GENERAL ORDER NO. 08-02**
AND BY MAIL ON ALL KNOWN NON-REGISTERED PARTIES

4 I, the undersigned, say:

5 I am a citizen of the United States and am employed in the office of a member
6 of the Bar of this Court. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action.
7 My business address is 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 311, Los Angeles, California
9 90067.

8 On March 8, 2010, I caused to be filed the following document by posting such
9 documents electronically to the ECF website of the United States District Court for
the Central District of California:

- 10 1. **OPPOSITION OF LEAD PLAINTIFFS TO DEFENDANT**
11 **SOUTHWEST WATER COMPANY'S, ANTON C. GARNIER'S,**
12 **MARK A. SWATEK'S, CHERYL L. CLARY'S, AND PETER J.**
13 **MOERBEEK'S MOTION TO DISMISS CONSOLIDATED**
14 **AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**
- 15 2. **DECLARATION OF MICHAEL GOLDBERG [EXHIBITS A-G]**
- 16 3. **OPPOSITION OF LEAD PLAINTIFFS TO DEFENDANT**
17 **SOUTHWEST WATER COMPANY'S, ANTON C. GARNIER'S,**
18 **MARK A. SWATEK'S, CHERYL L. CLARY'S, AND PETER J.**
19 **MOERBEEK'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY**
20 **JUDGMENT**
- 21 4. **DECLARATION OF MICHAEL GOLDBERG [EXHIBITS A-B]**
- 22 5. **PARTIAL OPPOSITION OF LEAD PLAINTIFFS TO**
23 **DEFENDANT KPMG LLP'S REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL**
24 **NOTICE**
- 25 6. **STATEMENT OF GENUINE ISSUES OF MATERIAL FACT IN**
26 **OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT SOUTHWEST WATER**
27 **COMPANY'S, ANTON C. GARNIER'S, MARK A. SWATEK'S,**
28 **CHERYL L. CLARY'S, AND PETER J. MOERBEEK'S**
 MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT
- 29 7. **AFFIDAVIT OF DANIEL S. SOMMERS PURSUANT TO RULE**
30 **56(f)**
- 31 8. **LEAD PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND**
32 **AUTHORITIES IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT KPMG**
33 **LLP'S MOTION TO DISMISS THE CONSOLIDATED**
34 **AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

1 **9. DECLARATION OF MICHAEL GOLDBERG IN SUPPORT OF**
2 **LEAD PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT KPMG**
3 **LLP'S MOTION TO DISMISS THE CONSOLIDATED**
4 **AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT [EXHIBITS 1-4]**

5 **10. LEAD PLAINTIFFS' REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN**
6 **SUPPORT OF OPPOSITIONS TO DEFENDANT KPMG AND**
7 **THE SOUTHWEST WATER COMPANY DEFENDANTS'**
8 **MOTIONS TO DISMISS THE CONSOLIDATED AMENDED**
9 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

10 and, simultaneously served upon the following ECF-registered parties:

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26 There are no non-ECF-registered parties.

27 I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
28 America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on March 8, 2010, at
29 Los Angeles, California.

30 *S/Michael Goldberg*
31 Michael Goldberg